which may have existed in MS., but was not published for some years after v. Müller's.

MELIERAX MONOGRAMMICUS.

Melierax monogrammicus (Temm.).

Micronisus monogrammicus, Bocage, Jorn. Acad. Lisb. i. p. 331, *et* ii. p. 47.

Female. April 19th, 1869. Eye red; feet yellow.

TURTUR ERYTHROPHRYS.

Turtur erythrophrys, Sw.; Mont. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 94; Bocage, Jorn. Acad. Lisb. i. p. 337, ii. p. 46.

Male. June 17th, 1869. Eye red; beak black; feet red.

†PERISTERA AFRA.

Peristera afra (Linn.); Hartl. Orn. Westafr. p. 197.

Male. April 19th, 1869. Eye black; beak black; feet red.

PARRA AFRICANA.

Parra africana, Gm.; Mont. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 90; Bocage, Jorn. Acad. Lisb. i. p. 148.

Male and female. June 23rd, 1869. Eye black; feet blue; beak black.

ARDETTA STURMI.

Ardetta sturmii, Wagl.; Bocage, Jorn. Acad. Lisb. vol. ii. p. 46.

Male. May 20th, 1869.

5. Note on the Locality of *Megalixalus infrarufus*. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S., F.Z.S.

The Tree-frog which I described under the name of *Megalixalus infrarufus*, in the Proceedings of this Society for 1868 (p. 485), proves to be a species from Mahé, one of the Seychelle Islands. We are indebted for its discovery to Prof. E. Perceval Wright, who, on his return placed the examples in my hands, unfortunately without a label indicating their origin, which, after the lapse of a few months, had been forgotten.

6. Notes on *Prototroctes*, a Fish from Fresh Waters of the Australian Region. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S., F.Z.S., &c.

In the year 1864, I described a new genus of freshwater fishes from southern Australia, from the indifferently preserved skin of a

single example which was obtained for the British Museum in a collection of fishes sent from Victoria to the International Exhibition in 1862 (Fish. v. p. 382). I then associated it with *Haplochiton*, a genus inhabiting cold fresh waters of Tierra del Fuego, of the Falkland Islands, and of the southern parts of the South American continent. The characters, as far as they could be observed, seemed to warrant the propriety of uniting the two genera into a family, *Haplochitonidæ*; and for the new genus the name of *Prototroctes* (in allusion to its Salmonoid affinities) was proposed. A few days ago two perfect specimens of the latter genus, preserved in spirits, were submitted to my examination*; and I am now enabled to complete the description of the generic characters, as well as to add a second species to the genus.

These fishes have entirely the appearance of *Coregonus*. The body is covered with cycloid scales of moderate size; the first dorsal short, immediately behind the middle of the length of the fish, and immediately behind the insertion of the ventral fins; adipose fin small, opposite to the end of the anal, which is not much longer than the dorsal. Caudal fin forked. The structure of the mouth is entirely different from that of *Coregonus*; it is of moderate width, and cleft to below the eye; the snout is pointed, with a mesial notch to receive the soft skinny end of the lower jaw; the intermaxillary and maxillary are intimately attached to each other along their whole length, and the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillary only. The upper jaw is provided with a series of minute teeth, slightly bent inwards, very similar to those of *Mugil*, not anchylosed to the bone, but imbedded in a cartilage with which the intermaxillary bone is covered. Lower jaw with a series of minute teeth, which are more distantly placed than those of the upper, and inserted in the bone itself: a layer of horny substance, such as is found in many Cyprinoids, intervenes between the upper and lower jaws, and is easily detached from the lower. Vomer and palatine bones with a single series of minute teeth; *tongue on each side with a series of small recurved teeth*. Gills four. *Pseudobranchiæ none*. Branchiostegals six, short, broad, as in *Coregonus*. Air-bladder large, simple. Stomach cæcal, slightly more muscular in its cardiac and pyloric portions than in the middle. *Pyloric appendages none*. Intestinal tract of moderate length, one-half longer than the entire fish. Peritoneum of a deep black colour. Both our examples are unfortunately males, so that the condition of the ovaries and oviduct is still unknown: it seems that the testicle is developed on the left side only, where it forms a long, broad, and very thin lamina; a vas deferens connects this lamina with another smaller one situated in the hindmost part of the abdominal cavity. Urogenital orifice with a very small and short tube.

It is evident from this description that the union of *Haplochiton* and *Prototroctes* in one family is perfectly justified, although the pre-

* They were in the first instance (Nov. 1869) sent by the Westland Naturalists' Society of New Zealand to Mr. Buckland, who eventually requested me to give an opinion about them.

sence of the pseudobranchiæ cannot be retained among the family characters, and is limited to the former genus. *Prototroctes* stands in the same relation to *Haplochiton* as *Coregonus* does to *Salmo*; and however the *Haplochitonidæ* may differ from the *Salmonidæ* in the structure of the jaws and intestinal tract, it is a most remarkable fact that the fresh waters of the southern hemisphere are inhabited by two genera with adipose fins, so extremely similar in outward appearance to the northern Salmonoids.

The species from Southern Australia is called *Prototroctes maræna*, and distinguished by having about eighty transverse series of scales along the body. The second species, from New Zealand, is very closely allied to it, but more elongate and having smaller scales. D. 12. A. 19. Transverse series of scales 100. The height of the body is nearly one-fifth of the total length (without caudal); the head is as small as in the other species, its length being contained six and a half times in the total (without caudal); the same uniform coloration as in *Coregonus*. For this species I propose the name of *Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*.

The fish were sent with the denomination "Mountain-Trout;" therefore it appears that they inhabit the fresh waters of the mountainous interior of New Zealand. The stomach and intestines were crammed full of a clayey mud, which may have been taken in on account of nutritive matter contained in it, or which may be the remnants of worms which had fed on mud.

7. Supplementary Notice on the Genus *Idiops*.

By the Rev. O. P. Cambridge.

(Plate VIII.)

Since writing the communication upon the genus *Idiops* read at the Society's Meeting on the 10th ult.*, I have discovered, in the collection of Arachnida at the British Museum, three additional undescribed species—one from the same locality as that from which *Idiops sigillatus* was received (Swan River, Australia), the two others from Africa (one from its eastern the other from its southern portion) The distribution of this genus thus appears to be exceedingly wide, comprising Syria, different parts of South America, Africa, and Australia.

The following are the descriptions that I have been enabled to make of these additional species:—

Idiops meadii, n sp. (Plate VIII. fig. 4.)

Male adult: length 10 lines; length of cephalothorax 6 lines, breadth of ditto $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

The whole of this Spider, except the abdomen, is of a deep and somewhat bistre-brown colour. The *cephalothorax* is of a broad

* See *antea*, p. 101.